

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

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who are not subscribers, but who are believed
to be interested in the dissemination of anti-
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either subscribe themselves, or use their influ-
ence to extend its circulation among their
friends.

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THE BUGLE.

Letter from Henry C. Wright.

Boston, March 31, 1853.

DEAR MARIUS: I have been in Boston one
week; two things have occurred under my
observation, which your readers might be
glad to know. Last Sunday I heard Theodore
Parker discourse on the Woman question.
He has spoken on this subject four
Sundays in succession, to an audience of
about 3,000. Last Sunday he dwelt on her
relations to public affairs. Boldly and most
ably, he advocated the right and expediency
of woman's performing the functions of
Lawyer, Doctor, Priest, Voter, Legislator,
Judge, and Executioner. He set forth, in
unmistakable terms, the necessity and right-
eousness of woman's personal presence, and
direct influence at the Polls, in the Court
in the Legislature, in the Council, in the
Executive chair, in the Pulpit, and in all
offices and stations of trust and influence—
to preserve man from injustice, brutality and
crimes. He showed that it was not good for
either sex to be without the personal pres-
ence and influence of the other, in any of
the public, religious, or political relations of
life. The impression was deep, and must
be lasting. The discourse is to be published
at once. When it is you shall have one.

Another event, was a meeting last night
of the Legislative Temperance Society in the
Hall of Representatives, (the Legislature being
now in session,) to hear Rev. J. C. Lovejoy,
who is going up and down, to show the
people that God, in the Bible, sanctions
the manufacture, sale and use, as a drink,
of intoxicating liquors. I was there, with a
great audience. There is much excitement
in the state—the proposition being before
the Legislature, to repeal the law against
the liquor traffic. He spoke an hour and a
half, to show that the Bible considered al-
cohol, as a beverage, a blessing; that Jesus
made intoxicating drink, and gave it to oth-
ers to drink; and that to say that the sale
and use of it, as a drink, is an immorality,
and a moral evil and curse, is to impeach
the veracity, and wisdom, and benevolence
of God, and of Christ. He was answered
in a few words; that the history of Alcohol
presented the fact, that as a beverage, Al-
cohol was a curse, and not a blessing to man-
kind, and that it the Bible was opposed to that
fact, and declared Alcohol as used, a blessing,
the Bible must go down; that the authority
of fact is above the authority of the Bible,
and that the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, in attempting
to make the Bible the ally of drunkenness,
(for if the Bible does pronounce Alcohol as
a drink a blessing, it is the ally of drunken-
ness, as well as of falsehood,) is doing more
to make that book the scorn of mankind,
than all that Voltaire, Volney, Hume, or
Paine ever did.

Rev. J. C. Lovejoy, brother of him who
fell at Alton, is a priest in good standing in
this state, of the Calvinistic stamp. He
preaches, baptizes, and administers sacra-
ments to the people, and is using all his in-
fluence, to throw the sanction of the God of
the Bible around the use of Alcohol as a
drink. He denounces all who reject its use
as a sin, as infidels. So it goes; to say that
the use of intoxicating drinks, slavery, war,
and polygamy, are sins, is to reject the Bible
and to be an infidel! To deny the plenary
inspiration of that book, is counted a greater
sin than war, slavery or drunkenness; that if
the feeling is very general, that if the Bible
sanctions war, slavery, polygamy, or any
outrage against nature and nature's God, it
must be right to do it. Is any one principle
true or false, or any practice right or wrong,
because it is sanctioned or condemned by
the Bible? When the Bible is made by its
authorized expounders, the bulwark of every
evil and loathsome crime, is it not time for
the people to come together and consider
the question of its origin and authority and
influence? Conventions for this purpose, will
soon become common. We are to have one
in Hartford, Conn., in June. I hope Joseph
Barker will be at it.

The correspondence between Mann and
Phillips, is creating much sensation. Our
tried friends here are firm, energetic, and

uncompromising. I am in the printing
office of the Liberator. Garrison is here at
his post, where he has stood on Freedom's
Watch Tower, 22 years, the loving, dauntless
friend of the poor and outcast of human
kind, in this and in all lands. He will be
with you in Cincinnati. If possible, I hope
he will spend one Sunday in Adrian, Mich-
igan. In no place in the west, could he be
of more service to the cause of anti-slavery.
If he cannot visit Salem and Adrian, would
it not be more important that he go to
Adrian? God bless and sustain you, Mari-
us, and all the household of God in the West.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Provincial Freeman,

Is a new paper published at Windsor, Can-
ada West, S. R. Ward, Editor, Alexander
McArthur Corresponding Editor. We have
received the first number of this paper. It
makes a fine appearance, and if Mr. Ward
devotes to it his time and energies he will
make an interesting and useful paper. We
extract the following from it in regard to
Pro-Slavery in Canada.

But there is another view of our relations
to this subject,—it is painful to admit it,—
it is a deep disgrace to us; it is true, but
disgraceful as it is, it is useless to conceal it,
—friendliness to slavery is to be found in
this Province in more forms than one.

1. There are some parties here who prac-
tise slave-driving in the South. They love
slavery as they love the gain they derived
from wielding the whip over their victims.
A sprinkling of such customers is to be found
here and there, the Province over.

2. There are others, too, who have married
heirresses to slave estates. Having re-
ceived their wives and slaves by the same
act of matrimony, they are strongly tempted
to regard slavery to be as sacred as marriage
itself.

3. Then there are persons resident in
Canada who were once slaveholders in the
West Indies. The glorious people of Great
Britain, determined to have the great prin-
ciple of British Freedom applied practically
to the enslaved, as well as to all others, like
Job, they, through the Government, "broke
the jaws of the wicked, and delivered the
spoiled out of their teeth." But these ex-
slaveholders were never convinced of the sin
of slave-holding—or if convinced of it, they
never were converted from it. Hence they
are in spirit now, what they were in practice
before the Act of '32. The influence of
these parties is as deeply and wickedly pro-
slavery as that of the vilest slaveocrats of
New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Bal-
timore.

4. As a born Yankee, we are ashamed of
it, but it is true that too many of the natives
of the United States have brought their pro-
slavery with them, from the other side.—
Like the refugee slaves, they come here to
enjoy an improvement of their condition,
and like them, too, they enjoy the protecting
care of this good British realm; but they
turn scornfully upon the black man, and do
what in them lies to rob him of the rights to
which the latter is as fully entitled as them-
selves. From sympathy with their native
country, and from their own negro-hate, they
maintain a constant and growing pro-slavery
influence wherever they are settled. There
are but very few exceptions to this rule, for
it is a rule; and most safely may it be said,
that while the Yankees are far from being
the only negro-haters, or pro-slavery parties,
whose principles disgrace our country, it is
nevertheless true that the mass of them are
the most decided slaveocrats in the land;
and what is more, they most industriously
spread and promulgate their sentiments, and
seek to make them prevalent and controlling,
even to the violation of Her Majesty's laws.
We could give abundant illustrations of this.

5. It remains to be said, that the prej-
udice against negroes, so prevalent in various
parts of the Province, as maintained by
many persons of all nations, including, of
course, native Canadians, is one of the
strongest pro-slavery influences that disgraces
and degrades our fair country; it does more
to place us side by side with American op-
pressors than any other one thing. Every
body knows that it is the North and not the
South that supplies the power of public
opinion, of the pulpit, the press, commerce,
manufactures, literature, religion, politics,
everything that keeps slavery alive. Now
the sentiment—the controlling sentiment of
the people of the North, that renders them
the volunteer body-guards of slavery, is their
negro-hate. The maintenance of a like negro
hate here, of course, encourages the same
feeling there, and aids it in doing its very
worst work. Every Canadian negro-hater
is a British slaveocrat. Every such one is a
strengthened of the slave system, and we
repeat, that there should be such, is one of
the worst facts—the foulest disgrace—the
deepest degradation—in all our history.

So long as these facts exist, we shall want
anti-slavery laborers, organizations, agitation,
and newspapers in Canada. Our humble
life shall be devoted to the counteracting of
the pro-slaveryism of our adopted country.
It is for this reason that we leave our own
heartstone, and expose ourselves to so many
disagreeables, as a lecturing agent of the
Canadian Anti-Slavery Society. Hence it
is we consent, without pay, to scribble for
the Provincial Freeman. And we do believe
that the education and improvement of our
own people will lay this enmity to liberty
and humanity,—this friendship for despotism
—low, in a death and burial that shall know
no resurrection, and that at no very distant
day. At any rate we shall labor on in hope.
Let the pro-slaveryism of Canada be
overcome, and let the anti-slavery influence
of our laws, constitution, and position be

fully and freely exerted, and there is no por-
tion of the British Empire whose influence
against slavery would be so healthful and so
potent as that of Canada.—"A consummation
most devoutly to be wished for."

Mrs. Gage.

Mrs. Gage, for the last few years, has ex-
erted a most pleasing influence upon all
classes in our State. A thorough, radical
reformer—a careful observer of whatever
interests or benefits any of her kind—she
has found her way to thousands of hearts thro'
her familiar and oftentimes beautiful pro-
ductions. And especially has she won the
hearts and confidence of those with whom
she has come in personal contact, whatever
their positions or their wants, in taking a
mother's or a sister's interest in all. We re-
gret her loss from among our citizens. She
enters a new field, quite different from that she
has occupied, and one no less important, and
yet we doubt not she will, by her quick per-
ception, her prudence and her true heroism,
be not less useful there, than in times past
among us in Ohio. In the following fare-
well to Ohio, from the Ohio Cultivator, our
readers will be interested.

LETTER FROM MRS. GAGE.

Farewell to Ohio—Ladies' Department of the
Cultivator.

MY DEAR NEICES:—Ere this number of
the Cultivator reaches you I shall be on my
way, with all my household, to my home in
the West—not the wild West among the
great prairies, but to the crowded mart of
St. Louis, which speculators affirm to be the
city of the Great West. Mount Airy will
have passed into the hands of strangers; the
rooms I have reared, and the paucity I have
planted, will bloom for others. I loved, oh!
how I loved them; but love must bend to
duty, and the strongest home ties and home
affections, be severed, if the best good of
those near and dear to us demand it. Ah!
if every tear I have let fall on these old
grounds, were to spring up a flower, the
whole yard would be full of forget-me-nots;
—not murmuring, wailing tears were they
either, only natural tears; such as the bride
sheds when she bids her friends good-bye,
with high hopes for the future.
But don't think I am going to say farewell
to you; no, I shall hope to hail you occasion-
ally, with the same friendly greeting as hith-
erto, only from a different standpoint. Let
me hear from you; think, feel, and act,
and struggle ever to avoid an aimless life.—
Cultivate the love of the good and true, as
well as the beautiful, if you would have life
harmonious and useful, and its end peace
and joy.

A gentleman farmer in our neighborhood
is at a loss to know "why a Ladies' De-
partment should occupy a corner of an Agri-
cultural paper, and what right they have there."
Will you not, some of you, tell him? Poor
man! he has never dreamed in his philoso-
phy, that the interests of husband and wife,
father and mother, brother and sister, are so
closely blended together, that they cannot
be separated without injury to both. When
Adam trained the vines in Eden, Eve was
by his side; and when he was sent forth, to
tread in the sweat of his brow, she went
with him, and the record does not tell us that
he either laid her go behind or spurned her
companionship.

It has grown into an adage, "that men are
what their mothers make them." If they are,
and we are to have good farmers, truly imbued
with the agricultural spirit, and well trained
for active and noble service in that most ho-
norable, useful and independent of all callings,
the mother should have some little garden
patch of their own, and become deeply in-
terested in their cabbages and beets, sweet
corn, Lima beans, they will be peeping over
the fence, by and by, to see how the rutaba-
gas, potatoes, and corn grow in the depart-
ment outside. They cannot attend to the
Slaves and Dorkings without wishing to
understand something of the Durhams and
Ayrshires; and if they tend the strawberries
and currants, the Catawbas and Isabelas,
they will, for women are curious, be looking
at the Rome Beauties and Russets. But I
am in a hurry, for the packing is all on hand.
Some of you be sure to give the gentlemen
the proper information.

If good wishes were effective agents, and
I could carry as many from Ohio, as I shall
leave behind for you all, our journey through
life would be cloudless, and bright, and
beautiful, except when we wanted a gentle
shower now and then by the way of variety.
Heaven smile upon you all.

AUNT FANNY.

THE SLAVE CASE.—It is pretty generally
known about town that an effort was made
some days since, by two men from Virginia,
to secure the person of John Thomas, a fugi-
tive slave, who has resided in this city for
twenty-five years. The agent for the owner of
Thomas, called upon James Ewing, Esq.,
who had been appointed Commissioner un-
der the law, and required his aid in the pre-
mises. We understand that Mr. Ewing de-
clined to act on the ground that he had no
authority, never having accepted the appoint-
ment. The men then started off to see
Judge Dickinson, who resides at Paterson.
In the meantime, the matter leaked out, and
great was the excitement among our colored
friends. Robert Thomas took the midnight
line for New York, since which time he has
not returned to this city, and we understand
that a letter was received from him last Sat-
urday, stating that he was safe in Canada,
and intended to make that country his future
home. Robert was well known in this part
of the State, having kept an Oyster Cellar
for a great number of years, and had accu-
mulated about two thousand dollars worth of
property.—*Trenton True American*, 30th ult.

MONNA CHARLOTTE.

BY MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND.

"Slavery is merely an idea," said Mr. S.,
"the slaves are in reality better off than we
are, if they had sense enough to know it.
They are taken care of—they must be you
know, because it is the master's interest to
keep them in good condition, and a man will
always do what is for his interest." They
are free from all responsibility, which is
what we are groaning under, and if they
were only let alone they would be happy
enough—happier than their masters, I dare
say."

"Then you must think it any thing but a
kindness to urge their emancipation?"
"To be sure I do, and I would have every
one that teaches them to be discontented,
hung up without Judge or Jury."

"You seem particularly interested for the
slave."

"Interested! I would have every one of
them sent beyond the Rocky Mountains if I
could, or into 'kingdom come' for that matter.
They are the curse of the country. But as
long as they are property, I would shoot any
man that put bad ideas into their heads, or
that interfered with my management of
them, as I would shoot a dog that killed my
sheep."

"But do they never get what you call bad
ideas from any but white people?"

"O, there is no knowing where they get
them, but they are full of them. No matter
how kind you are to them, they are never
satisfied."

"I can tell you where they get some of
their ideas of slavery, if you have no objec-
tion."

"Certainly—I am always glad of informa-
tion."

"Well, I will take up your time with noth-
ing but facts, for the truth of which I will
be answerable. In a western town, not many
years since, I one day saw a young lady
fair as a lily, and with a sweet expression
of countenance, walking in the street with
a little black girl whom she held by the hand.
The little girl was about six years old, neat-
ly dressed and very clean, and on her neck
she had a little gauze shawl, that somebody
had given her, the border of which was
composed of the figure of the American
Eagle many times repeated, each impression
accompanied by the word 'Liberty' woven
into the fabric."

"This curious decoration, together with
the wistful look of the child's face, and the
benevolent air of the young lady, with whom
I was slightly acquainted, led me to ask
some questions, which were answered with
an air in which modesty and sensibility were
blended."

"I learned that the young lady had under-
taken the trying task of accompanying the
little girl through the place—which was a
considerable village—for the purpose of col-
lecting the sum of \$50 with which to pur-
chase the freedom of the child."

"And how, I inquired, did you become in-
terested in the poor little thing?"

"She belongs to a member of my family
—said she with a blush—to my aunt Mrs.
Jones."

"And how did she find her way to the
North?"

"Her mother, who is the servant of my
aunt, obtained leave to bring Violet along
with her, when her mistress came here for
the summer."

"But both mother and child are free by the
mere circumstance of being here—"

"O, but Monna Charlotte promised her
mistress that she would not leave her nor let
Violet do so, if she might bring the child
with her and beg money to pay her. She
says she does not care for freedom for her-
self."

"I could do no less than to go with the
good girl for a while to assist a little in her
labor of love, which, with a good deal of
difficulty, was finally accomplished."

"It was not till after this, that I became
acquainted with Monna Charlotte, and
learned a few of the particulars of the story
which made her 'not care for freedom.'"

"Monna Charlotte was the mother of ten
children—six daughters and four sons. Her
husband had been a free black, a carpenter,
able to keep a comfortable home for his
family, hiring his wife of her master. At
the time of the Southampton insurrection,
this man was among the suspected, and on
suspicion, not proof, was taken up, tried at
the fashion of that time, and hung with
several others, all between sunset and sun-
rise of a single day."

"He was innocent, he had no hand in the
matter, as God is my Judge!" said poor
Monna Charlotte.

"This was but the beginning of troubles.
A sense of insecurity made the sale of slaves
more vigorous than ever. Charlotte's child-
ren were sold, one by one—no two together
—the boys for the sugar country—the girls
for—the New Orleans market, whence they
were dispersed, she never knew where."

"All gone!" she said, "where I shall never
see 'em nor hear of 'em. I don't even know
where one of 'em is!"

"And Violet?"

"O yes, I mean all but Violet. She's all
I've got in the world, and I want to keep
her. I begged Missus to let me keep just
one. And she said if I could get any body
to buy her for me I might have her, for you
know I couldn't find myself, 'cause I'm
a slave."

"But you are no longer a slave, Monna
Charlotte; your mistress by bringing you
here, has voluntarily freed you."

"Yes, I know, but I promised you know,
and I don't care to be free. I'm old and my
children's gone and my heart's broke, I can't
no more courage. If I can keep Violet it's
all I expect. My mistress is good enough
to me."

"Such was Monna Charlotte's philosophy,
but her heart told through what sufferings
and philosophy had been acquired. A fixed
grief sat on her brow; since the judicial
murder of her husband, she had never been

known to laugh. Her eyes were habitually
cast on the ground, and her voice seemed
always on the brink of tears. She was
what you call 'dissatisfied,' I think, Mr. S.

"O, you have selected an extreme case;
these things very seldom happen. After all,
the poor old thing knew what was right;
she showed the right spirit."

"Yes, she—but her owners?"

"Here Mr. S. was sure he saw a friend at a
distance, to whom it was necessary that he
should speak immediately; so he darted off,
and I lost the benefit of his defence of the
peculiarities of the peculiar institution."

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI, OHIO.

To be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
The 19th, 20th and 21st of April, 1853.

To the Friends of Universal Liberty, we
again send forth our earnest call to come to-
gether in Convention.

Freedom is an inestimable blessing. Slavery
an unspeakable evil; all history bears record
to the struggles of the wise, the good, and the
great in behalf of Freedom. The noblest of
men, and the greatest of the nations, have al-
ways valued it above all price. In our day it
certainly ought to be no less precious. And
Slavery being the very opposite of Freedom, is
its deadliest foe.

Can we then, Fellow Citizens, be engaged in
a better work than that of assembling in zealous
and Christian spirit, to consult how most
effectually the Abolition of Slavery may be
brought about?

The Slave-holders and their numerous allies
have become the ruling power in this nation;
this Slave Power controls the two great Political
Parties, makes Presidents, governs official
appointments, directs legislation, and what is
worse than all, corrupts the sources of Religion
and Morals, making our Christianity a Pre-
tence, and our Republicanism a Sham: It de-
sires above all things to be let alone, quietly to
perpetrate its abominations, and determines to
stop agitation.

Humanity, Duty, and Interest, on the other
hand, call aloud on the friends of Freedom to
agitate without ceasing, and to maintain an active
and unflinching opposition to the Power
of Slavery.

Fully persuaded of the Righteousness of the
cause, and confiding in the blessings of Al-
mighty God, we invite all without reference to
sect or party, sex or color (so they be agreed
in one thing, an honest hatred of Slavery,) to
come together in counsel, to encourage, and to
plan for renewed and increasing efforts; to
unite in sending forth a voice from the Metro-
polis of the Great West, declaratory of the
growing hatred of the people, to this cruel in-
iquity.

That veteran champion of Human Rights,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston, intends
to take part in the Convention—so also does
Miss SALLIE HOLLEY, of Massachusetts, and
many other distinguished speakers will be spe-
cially invited, and are expected to attend.

CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, SARAH OTIS EMMET,
ELIZABETH C. TOLSON, JELIA HARRWOOD,
ANDREW H. EMMET, Wm. HENRY BARNES,
MARY M. GUILD, MARY W. MANN, JOHN
JOLIFFE, AMANDA E. LEWIS, EDWARD HARRWOOD,
NATHAN M. GUILD,
Board of Managers of the Ladies Anti-Slavery
Circle of Cincinnati.

Rules for Newspaper Correspondents.

A cotemporary lays down the following
pithy code of newspaper by-laws.—They
are the best we have seen drawn up. 1. Be
brief. This is an age of telegraphs and sten-
ography. 2. Be pointed. Don't write all
around a subject without hitting it. 3. State
facts, but don't stop to moralize. It's a draw-
ing subject. Let the reader do his own draw-
ing. 4. Eschew prefaces. Plunge at once
into your subject, like a swimmer into cold
water. 5. If you have written a sentence
that you think particularly fine, draw your
pen through it. A pet child is always the
worst in the family. 6. Condense. Make
sure that you really have an idea, and then
record it in the shortest possible terms. We
want thoughts in their quintessence. 7.
When your article is completed, strike out
nine-tenths of the adjectives. The English is
a strong language, but won't bear much
"reducing." 8. Avoid all high-flown lan-
guage. The plainest Anglo-Saxon words
are the best. Never use adjectives when
verbs will do as well. 9. Make your sentences
short. Every period is a milestone, at which
the reader may halt and rest himself. 10.
Write legibly. Don't let your manuscript
look like the tracks of a spider-like drowned
in ink. We shan't mistake any one for a
genius, though he writes as crabbedly as Na-
poleon.—*Ohio Statesman*.

HARD AND SOFT SHELLS.—These terms
have caused some speculation as to their or-
igin. We are not well versed in *Conchology*;
but still we will attempt to define the mean-
ing of the phrases. There are two great
divisions of the Democratic party, and these
are divided into hard shell and soft shell thor-
burners, and hard shell and soft shell hunkers.
The hard shell Hunker hates Van Buren and
voted for Cass. The soft shell Hunker voted
for Cass, and deprecates dissensions. The
hard shell Burnburner stands on the fragments
of the Buffalo platform, adores Van Buren
and avers that Cass distracted the party in '48.
The soft shell Burnburner professes attachment
to the Buffalo platform, but considers the
Compromise a foulity, and don't object to an
office from either hard or soft shell Hunker.
He is soft in name, but decidedly the sharp-
est of the party.—*Daily Register*.

From the London Times.

The Inaugural.

As this appears to be the principal of foreign
policy on which General Pierce thought it ex-
pedient mainly to insist on this occasion, so the
maintenance of the Union by the unqualified
recognition on the part of the Federal Govern-
ment of the limitations of slavery, with all
their consequences, is the primary feature in
his domestic policy. So that, instead of the
liberty and rights of the Union gradually lead-
ing to the mitigation and the ultimate termina-
tion of slavery, the maintenance of the Union
is more and more identified with those acts of
wrong which are a curse to the United States
and revolting to human nature. General
Pierce has invented a mild term to describe the
monstrous oppression of man by man. He
calls it "involuntary servitude," as if this eu-
phorism could disguise the infamy of unwar-
anted labor, of the traffic in man, of violated
human affections and extinguished human
souls. It is only "involuntary servitude," and
the President has even the *naivete* to boast
"that the oppressed throughout the world are
constantly cheered by the steady and increasing
lustre of American freedom," and that "in this
the United States have, in his judgment, ful-
filled their highest duty to suffering humanity."
Yet the very condition on which this proud po-
litical fabric is henceforth to stand, is one which
perpetuates the keenest wrongs that humanity
can suffer, and all the splendid promises of a
free and united Government are linked by this
policy with all that is hideous, terrible and de-
grading in negro slavery. * * * We can-
not so far divert ourselves of the old-fashioned
habits of Europe, as to forget that the power
of one of the most eager and excitable nations
of the earth, is suddenly transferred to the
hands of an untried ruler, assisted by Ministers
scarcely more experienced than himself. Be-
lieve me that what may, the present aspect of
the Government of the United States resembles
the commencement of a new era, more than the
continuation of an unbroken tradition. Prob-
ably the extraordinary excitement and enthu-
siasm which accompanied General Pierce's in-
stallation, were attributable to this very cause.
But it is with Presidents, as with Princes—the
exclamations that surround their accession, are
sometimes the clamor of hopes which cannot be
fulfilled, and we await the occurrence of more
serious events and more regular communica-
tions, to form a more just and more complete
opinion of the character and policy of the
American Government.

INDEMNITY FOR A SLAVE.—A report has
been made in the Maryland Legislature, en-
dorsing the course of Dr. Allen Thomas, of
Howard county, in demanding from the State
of New York indemnity for the loss of his
fugitive slave who was sent to Sing Sing
prison in 1849 for two years, and pardoned
on three days before his term of imprison-
ment expired, by which means he managed
to reach Canada before his owner could
make a demand for him. A copy of the
report is to be sent by the Governor of Mary-
land to the Governor of New York, to be
laid before the Legislature of that State.—
Pitts. Dispatch.

Salaries.

Some doubts have been expressed as to
"the increase of salaries" by the late Con-
gress of certain "high officers of Govern-
ment." The facts are, that the Senate Bill,
(which made a sweeping increase all round)
failed in the House, except as follows:

The Vice President, from \$5000 to \$8000.
Secretary of State, from \$6000 to \$8000.
" " Treasury, from \$6000 to \$8000.
" " Navy, " 6000 to 8000.
" " War, " 6000 to 8000.
" " Interior, " 6000 to 8000.
Attorney General, " 6000 to 8000.
Postmaster General, " 6000 to 8000.

The Sandwich Islands Commissioner had
his salary raised to \$5000; the China mis-
sion was made a full mission, with a salary
and new outfit of \$18,000. A new full mis-
sion was made in Central America, (filled by
Mr. Stillel); Peru takes a full mission in-
stead of a Charge as heretofore. A new
Minister resident is to go to Switzerland.—
Free Democrat.

BLUNDERING INTO THE TRUTH.—The fol-
lowing story, which has a truer application
to a slaveholding church than the teller sus-
pected, is related by a Western paper.—*Pa.
Freeman*.

"A fine stone church was lately built in
Missouri, upon the funds of which a stone-
cutter was ordered to cut the following, as
an inscription: 'My house shall be called
the house of prayer.' He was referred for
accuracy, to the verse in Scripture in which
these words occur; but unfortunately, to the
wrong verse of the Society, he transcribed the
whole verse: 'My house shall be called the
house of prayer, but ye have made it a den
of thieves!'"

A number of slaves had been landed in
Cuba, and the Captain General had caused
several persons to be arrested, who were
implicated in landing the slaves.

Jesse Hutchinson, who went California
in the capacity of agent to the Allegians, re-
turns to the United States for the two-fold
purpose of making arrangements for the
manufacture of Dr. Robinson's remedy for
the fever and ague, and of returning with
his brothers, the celebrated Hutchinson Fam-
ily, who propose to make a professional visit
to California.—*T. Dem.*